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AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Wainwright and "Daughters of

Miss Marie Walnwright, whose new and well-named play. "Daughters of Eve," will be seen here at the Grand to-night, arrived from Cleveland last night with all the beautiful scenery and gorgeous costumes that have helped to make this play one of her greatest successes. She is a woman of remarkable beauty of face and figure, Ithough her hair does not exactly proclaim her genius nor does her very pretty mouth open like Trilby's. She has a certain grace of movement that is singularly pleasing to those who see her either on the stage or in her hotel boudoir. Her voice has a dious charm and is a great source of ower in swaying the susceptible emotions of a theater audience. Although Miss Wainwright has not played here for some years there are many who remember her excellent performances and will be glad to renew the oss-the-foot-lights acquaintance. Miss

Wainwright said:

"I think it must be eight years since I appeared in Indianapolis. I do not know how it has happened, but in the six years in which I have been starring on my own account, I have never been here. I am a little anxious about my reception to-morrow night, for to the greater part of your audiences I shall be an utter stranger. However, I hope there will be some present who will recall my visits here as leading woman with Lawrence Barrett, and possibly some who have seen me in other cities. I trust I may please sufficiently well for me to be able hereafter to make this city a regular annual visit. Of one thing I feel confident and that is the strength and interest of my play, 'Daughters of Eve.' The piece is essentially modern, but the up-to-date quality does not obstruce nor is there anything in it to offend. There is human interest in the characters and it really teaches a lesson by which all may profit. I play the dual role of twin sisters, and am forced to represent a series of amoutions the greatdual role of twin sisters, and am forced to represent a series of emotions, the greatest I know of in any modern drama. Daughters of Eve' was written expressly for me by A. E. Lancaster and Julian Magnus, and has probably received as much praise as any American play of the last decade. The critics have been kind enough decade. The critics have been kind enough to say that my play amuses and makes one think. That is what our stage needs to-day, plays that will make audiences feel and think. We have too much froth and rubbish. Lightness and brightness are all very well in their way, but we can't make a steady diet of omiette soufflee and rainbow carmels, as a well-known playwright has said."

Referring to her long service with Lawrence Devreit.

following story of her season as leading woman during the memorable season when Edwin Booth and the elder Salvini played together:

"I had the honer of being chosen to play Desdemons and Ophicila. At that time I saw a good deal of both Booth and Salvini, for except the regular interpreter, I was the only one who could converse easily with Salvini, and consequently I was often the means of communication between the two great actors. There was a singular difference in their extistic treatment of me. I never met any one so rough upon the stage and so throughly delightful in private life as Salvini, or one more gentle and considerate at all times than Mr. Booth. At the last rehearsal of 'Othello.' Salvini, in the handkerchief scene, struck me so violently across the mouth that I thought for a moment he had knocked out my teeth, and he certainly did cut my lip quite severely. I waited for him to apoligize, supposing it to have been an accident, but as he did not appear to be at all conscious of having done any thing unusual, I went to him at the end of the act and said: 'Signor, why did you strike me so hard? You cut my lip.' 'Because force was necessary to make you scream as naturally as you did,' he replied, with the utmost non-chalance, 'American actresses,' I said, 'are not accustomed to being so roughly handled nor will they allow it. If you will tell me how and when you want me to scream I will do so as well as I can.' 'No, no! That wouldn't do,' said Salvini, 'it would never be natural. It would never have the pain in the cry. I must play the scene that way.' I gave in and took my medicine every night, though I am bound to say that he did not strike me quite so hard after the first time. In the last act, however, he handled me so roughly that I was almost lame with bruises, and it was only after my threatening to resign instantly that I could induce him to use anything like moderate force, Salvini is such an enormously powerful man that I fear he does not realize how nuch strength he exerts.

"Mr. Booth, on t

J. C. Stewart and Quinn Phillips play the "Two Johns" in the comedy by that name which opens at the Park this afternoon for a three days' engagement. Pugilist Peter Maher and his variety show open for a week at the Empire this afternoon.

Mrs. Laugtry's Wonderful Tiara. make any ordinary mortal wealthy has made Mrs. Langtry's new play "Gossip" a great scucess in New York. Seats to her matinees must be purchased a week ahead. This crown has a history. It was not until the last moment that she decided to wear it. At the dress rehearsal she is said to have remarked that she feared the sight of so many diamonds might spoil the climax of the third act.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," she remarked. "If the first two acts make a hit I will wear a simple headdress in the big scene. at I will have the tiars on hand in case emergency." After the second act on the ght of the performance Mr. Clyde Fitch, and the performance Mrs. Langury's dress-But I will have the tiars on hand in case

night of the performance Mr. Clyde Fitch, the author, hurried to Mrs. Langtry's dressing room and exclaimed:

"For heaven's sake wear your tiara."

Nothing like the sensation which the tiara created has been seen in a New York audience in a long time. Every woman gave vent to an involuntary "O-h," of estonishment at the sight of it. That tiara also has a past. This is the second time in its illustrious career that it has caused a profound sensation. The first occasion



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M. Com & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

was early in the eighties in London when the Shah of Persia was the guest of the Queen. A special performance was given for his delectation. The fashionable women of England turned out in all their glory, but Mrs. Langtry's tlara impressed the Shah so forcibly that he demanded an introduction on the spot.

Mrs. Langtry is writing a book. In the words of her press agent: "She is not content with the honors she has gained first as a beauty and then as an actress and has determined to achieve distinction, or at any rate make a brave attempt at it, in the field of literature, Mrs. Langtry has several times published short stories over her signature, but has determined to do something more ambitious and has now almost completed a novel of social life, the scenes of which are laid on board her pacht, the White Ladye." White Ladye."

Du Maurier will make the illustrations, it is said, and the press agent says the novel will probably be called "The White Ladye" and predicts that it will make a stir.

Caroline Miskel's Good Fortune. Three years makes a great change in the career of an actress. Just that time ago a sweet-faced young woman with the figure of a Psyche and incipient histrionic ability was seen playing a small part in support of Robert Mantell at a one-night stand. A critic published an article in a New York paper calling attention to the fact that in Mr. Mantell's company lurked an actress Mr. Mantell's company lurked an actress who would some day, in all probability, be celebrated as a professional beauty, and who had a charm of person quite unique. The article elicited this letter from the actress: "Let me thank you for your very kind remarks concerning me. Perhaps dramatic critics seldom realize how much a word of encouragement may mean to a young actress. I for one am most grateful, and shall always value your commendation very highly." The name signed to the letter was Caroline Miskel. Shortly afterwards Charles H. Hoyt, the noted farcecomedy writer, and manager of hoyt's Theater, New York, engaged Miss Miskel. She made a hit in one of his companies, and her photographs sold extensively. In a short time Miss Miskel became Mrs. Hoyt, and now, after a year's retirement from the now, after a year's retirement from the stage, she is preparing to appear again next season in a new play Mr. Hoyt is writing for her, to be called "A Civilized Com-

Marion Lea's Russian Dialect. There is a new stage story. It concerns an actress who got an engagement upon the accuracy of an accent. It was an important part of a Russian adventuress-the sabled, be-diamonded, poison-bearing adventuress who speaks pure Siberian Russian mixed with Parisian French, and avenges all with Parisian French, and avenges all through the play. It was a matinee, at the Globe Theater, London, and the piece was called "The Monk's Reason." E. S. Willard played the leading role, but adventuresses were scarce just then on the London stage. Marion Lea, the American actress, now with the Kendals, was then at Brighton. She heard of the need of the management, and hastened to the manager. She began to act at the moment she entered his office. "I hear zat you vish a actress to play a Russian character, iz zat zo?" she queried. "I hear zat you vish a actress to play a Russian character, iz zat zo?" she queried. The manager's eyes expanded. "We do," he replied. "Vel," she continued, "I like very much to play ze part." The manager engaged the Russian actress, as he considered her, on the spot. "Your genuine accent will carry the piece," he said. "I hope so," replied Miss Lea, sweetly, resuming her American voice.

Lillian Russell's New Opera. The new comic opera which will be produced at Abbey's Theater early in May is now finished. Last week Reginald de Koven took the score to Washington and played it to Lillian Russell, who was so much pleased with the music that she imcostumes. The scene of Mr. Harry Smith's libretto is laid in Russia and and, which selection of locality, Mr. De Koven says, gave him remarkable opportunity to introduce a new spirit into his music. He believes that he has been successful in catching the Muscovite flavor in melody, and he speaks with high praise of the book.

"Wandering Jew" Dramatized. Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" has been dramatized by Nelson Wheatcraft and George Bachus, and the play had its first Kansas City, last night. William Morris played Dagobert and Miss Etta Hawkins, an Indianapolis girl, played the beautiful Rose. Frank Offerman was the Rodin and Thomas M. Hunter was "The Wandering Jew." The part of Gabriel was taken by Marshall Steadman, and Adrienne by Frances Gaunt. Miss Hawkins and Mr. Morris were seen here early in the season in De Mille's "The Lost Paradise."

The charge against Floto is perjury, and

the claim is made that he jumped his

Did Not Pay His Actors.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.-Frank Hall,

of Chicago, leased Pike's Opera House, in

ducting continuous performances day and

night. The performers and attaches were not paid last night, and are hunting Hall everywhere to-night. The venture has not been a success, and it has numerous liabili-

ties. It is generally believed that Hall re-turned to Chicago to-day, and that the

The Bostonians, who are to be here next week in "Prince Ananias," are giving "The Maid of Plymouth" this week at Chicago

Maid of Plymouth" this week at Chicago Grand Opera House.

Cora Urquhart Potter is reported to have refused an offer of \$2,500 annually from a London patent medicine firm which wanted to use a testimordal from her as an adver-

Signor Antonio de Novellis, director of the "Rob Roy" orchestra, while on the way to Boston from New York lost a solitaire diamond that weighed 1½ carats. It was a gift to the meistro from Mme. Gerster.

The Amherst Glee Club of thirty-four members, which is to give an entertainment at Plymouth Church to-morrow evening will arrive to-morrow morning. The programme to be rendered was published in Sunday's

Julia Marlowe was cruelly, though unconsciously, stabbed by an Eastern critic the other day when he remarked that while Cora Luquhart Potter might some day become a great artist, she was yet to be considered hardly out of the Julia Marlowe class. People in Indianapolis were long since given to understand that Marlowe was above all classification. As Ingersoll would say, "Somebody's made a mistake."

When Charles Frohman gave a professional matinee of "Too Much Johnson" recently at the Standard Theater, in New York, he sent a fetter first of all to several managers in town asking for a list of their principals. E. E. Rice, managing "Little Christopher Columbus," which has been running two hundred nights at the Garden Theater, New York, replied by requesting seats for ninety-one people. Thereupon Mr. Frohman sent back word: "Why not include the chorus and have a complete list?"

named as the corespondent.

Arranging to Increase Their Trade. The Sinker-Davis Company believes the times are improving and has been adding to its equipments for the last six months. It Aimee Thill's Funeral. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 31.-This ing heavy forgings and an improved gear afternoon at the Church of the Immacucutter, for cutting all kinds of gears. It is just starting up several new lathes, in-J. Keane conducted the funeral services ciuding three of Lodge, Davis & Co.'s latest improved turret lathes. These improvements are being made for the purpose of handling an increasing trade to better advantage. The Sinker-Davis Company shipped last week a complete hand saw mail over the remains of Aimee Thill, the young the act of a madman in New York city the act of a madman in New York city last Tuesday. The church was filled with a large concourse of people, friends of the deceased and of her relatives in this city. The pallbearers were six of the most prominent young society n.en of Minneapolis. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, many remembrances in the form of flowers having been sent from long distances by people in the dramatic profession who had been interested in the young actress's career. After the ceremonies at the church, during which the priest paid a glowing tribute to the high character and laudable ambition of the deceased, the remains were removed to the vault at Lakewood Cemetery, whence they will be taken for interment after the arrival from the East of Alice Thill, the only member of the family not present at the funeral. advantage. The Sinker-Davis Company shipped last week a complete band saw mill plant to Greenville, O.; a complete circular plant to Parker City, Ind., and will ship on Monday an engine and boiler and foundry equipment for the Novelty foundry and machine works at Alexandria, Ind.

Day Laborers Finding More Work. The last ten days there has been a great improvement in the demand for day laborers cleaning up the debris where buildings ones. The Citizens' Street-rallroad Company has a large force at work putting in new curves in different parts of the city. The illuminating and artificial gas companies are laying new mains on streets which are to be improved, and street improvements are commencing, all of which gives employment to hundreds of men who had been idje for some weeks. DENVER, Col., March 31.-Otto C. Floto, the manager of the "Old Tennessee" comnany, has been arrested in this city at the

Hay & Willits, bicycle manufacturers, in October last purchased a three-story brick building, near North Indianapolis, which had been occupied by the Capital City Cloth Casket Company, and commenced the manufacture of bicycles with ten men, feelbond when he left Butte. His trouble in Butte was the result of the contest which took place last fall in Montana over the proposed removal of the State capital from Helena to Anaconda. Floto, it is said, registered too often. He was arrested and put under \$1,500 bond. His case was set for March 24, the officers say, and he was not there to appear. Floto said he had been in Helena almost a year. Seeing an opportunity to make some money, he organized the "Old Tennessee" company and went on a tour with his company. He went from Butte to Anaconda, Salt Lake, and finally reached Denver. He was apparently much surprised at being arrested. He said it was his intention to start for Butte today. Floto has been somewhat prominent in sporting circles as a manager of a pugilist. ing their way as they went along and mov-ing with caution. To-day they have eighty-five men at work, are pressed for room and working overtime, and then unable to keep up with their orders.

The Indianapolis Water Works Company has purchased already seventy-five miles of new pipe, much of it of large di-mensions. This season the company will lay twelve miles of pipe twenty to twenty-four inches in diameter. They now have sixty men at work digging ditches, and will in a short time double the number.

Industrial Notes. Dean Brothers are much encouraged as so many orders for steam pumps are coming in. They have got back to their usual The Big Four sunk at Brightwood an eight-inch driven well and found plenty of water and will put in three more wells of the same dimension pipe.

Comstock & Coonse report the pump trade improving of late. They find a market for their product largely in Ohio, Michigan and Work on the new buildings the Jenny Motor Company is to occupy on the Beit road is moving along briskly and the company expects to occupy them by the first

closed one of the best winter seasons in its history. The severe winter created an excellent demand for stoves. Its trade is largely in the Northwest. The Standard wheel works have got their force up to 330 men and are pushed with But not till the experiment had been m work. In the month of March the Belt and failed were the people ready to bes road engines handled on the Standard wheel works switch 155 loaded cars.

March was the banner month with Parrot & Taggart, they making their average output of bread a day 18,264 loaves. Thursday last the big day was reached, when they turned out 22,312 loaves of bread. The snath and cradle works at North Indianapolis are running about two-thirds their usual force of men. Most of their trade is in the South and they are now shipping a good many goods to that territory

The Sheridan Brick Manufacturing Company, of which Justus C. Adams is prestdent, and which was burned out a few weeks ago, has decided to rebuild at that point, erecting a plant which will turn out 85,000 brick a day. The pay rolls of the Parry Manufacturing Company show that it has again reached high water mark with its force, the pay rolls showing seven hundred and fifty-six people in the company's employ. St. Clair Parry, secretary of the company, who has been abroad ten weeks, is expected home in a few days. in a few days.

A Dend Politician. Newark Advertiser.

MARCH FOOD OUTPUT of Mr. Thomas B. Reed's famous definition of the statesman as "a successful politician of the

HOW THE LAST MONTH COMPARED

WITH MARCH OF LAST YEAR.

elevators contained 158,943 bushels of wheat,

against 215,185 bushels of corresponding

date, 1894; corn, 128,782 bushels, against 38,-

310 bushels same date, 1894, and 75,751 bush-

els of oats, against 8,500 bushels same date

Prospects for Southern Truck Poor.

Commission men in this city have of late

received discouraging reports regarding the

effects of the severe winter on Southern

garden truck. A freight official of one of

the Southern roads, in commenting on this

matter, said: "The season has verily been

an unprecedented one. Scarcely a year

passes without some adverse weather. One

season one crop is injured, retarded or cut

off, but now for the first time almost in

the history of the trucking industry of

Southern States do the farmers find them-

selves on the threshold of the marketing

period without one crop undamaged and

ready for shipment. The misery which loves

company naturally finds some consolation

in the knowledge that no other section is

much better off, but this questionable alle-

viation of the farmers' feelings is power-less to improve the desolation which has been spread and evidences of which still exist far and wide in the truck gardens."

He said that everybody knew, of course, that the last heavy frost had killed every-thing, barring the strawberries. After it was over the truckmen had to start afresh to plant everything, and it was the condi-

to plant everything, and it was the condi-tion of and outlook from these newly

tion of and outlook from these newly planted crops that every one was now thinking. There was no doubt that the acreage was a large one, but that was or comparatively little consequence in view of the wide differences of opinion as to what the yelld would be. The cabbage had suffered fearfully. He nad seen a gentleman recently who told him that out of fifty acres planted he thought he would get about five of cabbage. Such fearful havoc had, of course, not been wrought everywhere, but none of the farmers had escaped without more or less severe injury. Noth-

where, but none of the farmers had escaped without more or less severe injury. Nothing could be predicted of them yet, but every one could see that while they should now be on the market they did not have so much as a bloom upon them. The lettuce had been simply wiped out of existence. The farmers were working away with a great deal of perseverance and energy, but the troubles they had to confront this year were far greater than they had ever before known.

Great Demand for Indiana Stone.

The Bedford Indiana Stone Company.

which is owned by Indianapolis people, is

rapidly coming to the front. On the 29th

inst. the Indianapolis Gas Company selected the stone from the quarries of the above

of Pennsylvania and Maryland streets. While the bids on the stone work were higher on this stone than on the stone

lected as being of superior quality and

desirability in every way. The stone from these quarries is seen in many prominent buildings and fine residences in New York city, and the company reports that it has

large orders on its books for stone to be shipped to New York, Boston, Philadel-phia, Chicago and other markets, and it is

actively pushing its business in all direc

last year.

BYNUM IS COMING HOME.

Gives Up All Hope of Securing a River

Commission Berth.

Pork-Packing Increase-Demand for Ex-Representative Bynum has packed his grip and furniture and left Washington for this city, which he will make his future home. He has given up all hope of securing a place on the Mississippi River Commission, and will now retire to private life, It is not known what he will do when he ar-

andiana Stone-Employment for Day Laborers. Indianapolis packing houses in March, the first month of the summer packing season rives here. There are no other plums in sight for him, even in the dim and distant future. He comes back to Indianapolis with the consolation that he is not the only member of the last Congress who has been shelved this year, killed 37,500 hogs, against 20,000 for the corresponding month of 1894; increase this year, 17,500. Indianapolis flourng mills in March turned out but 48,426 by the vote of the people cast against ruin-ous financial and tariff legislation. He has the company of ten others in this State. barrels of flour, against 61.470 in March, 1894; decrease this year, 13,044 barrels. Three weeks of the month the Evans flour-PERSONAL AND SOCIETY. ing mill was idle, and the entire month the Acme Milling Company run but one of Mrs. Charles P. Doney returned yester-day from a ten days' visit with relatives at its mills. On Saturday the Indianapolis

OSBORN-HAMMOND. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., March 31,-Walter O. Osborn and Miss Viola E. Hammond were

married to-day, 'Squire James De Haven officiating. The couple reside in this city. CITY NEWS NOTES. The American Medical College will hold its annual commencement at 28½ Indiana avenue Tuesday evening.

Dr. Stanley Coulter, professor of biology at Purdue, will talk on "Man in Evolu-tion" before the Science Club Tuesday The Woman's Auxillary of Christ Church will hold its April meeting to-morrow at half-past 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Van Buren, No. 746 North Alabama street.

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The New York Bowery Fire will reinsure its outstanding risks with the Palatine. The Tennessee press is urging the Legislature of that State to take action on the subject of infantile insurance. The South and North American Lloyds and the Globe Fire, of New York, have applied to do business in Georgia. James Doherty, aged sixteen, has con-fessed that he fired St. Peter's Church, in Boston, on Wednesday, March 6. The Northwest Fire and Marine Insur-ance Company, of Portland, Ore., has re-tired and reinsured its risks in the Fire-man's Fund, of San Francisco. R. V. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, N. J., has been appointed receiver of the American Employers' Liability by Chancellor McGill, in place of ex-Judge Stevens, who declined.

James H. Kidder, a popular special agent of the Mutual Life, died in Brooklyn a few days ago, aged sixty-seven years. Many years ago he was a member of the shipping house of Samuel G. Read & Co., of Boston and New York. The receivers of the insolvent American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have completed their report. There is a balance of \$167,000 in the hands of the re-

ceiver to be distributed among the policy holders, and the dividends declared by the auditors is 11.65 per cent. This is the final Iusurance Commissioner Merrill, of Massachusetts, has filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Suffolk Mutual Fire. The same official has requested the appointment of a receiver for the commonwealth Mutual Fire of Version Commonwealth its insolvency.

The fire insurance interest was struck to the extent of more than \$1,000,000 by two fires last week. One at Sioux City, Ia., caused a loss of \$600,000, on which the insurance is only about \$60,000. The loss by the fire in the International cotton press, at New Orleans, was about \$550,000, most of which falls upon foreign companies. The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Pisurance Company will be permitted to do business in Ohlo without depositing \$50,000 under the new law, the Attorney-general of the State having decided that the company cannot be held to do an employers' liability business within the meaning of the Montgomery statute. Hence the insurance department must issue to it a license with-out imposing the condition of deposit.

The Bay State Mutual Fire, of Gardner, Mass., has been ordered by the insurance department of Massachusetts to levy an assessment on its policy holders to make good the impairment of \$22.691 which appeared from the recent examination of the company by the department. This examination disclosed assets of \$27.44 and levilling of disclosed assets of \$47,444 and liabilities of \$59,535, the latter including a pro rata reserve of \$34,641 required by the department because \$37,000 of premiums written from January to April, 1894, were reinsured. A

Col. Martin Van Buren Edgerly, president of the Massachusetts Life, of Springfield, Mass., died at the New Netherland Hotel, in New York city, last week, of men ngitis. He had just returned from Fortress Monroe with his daughter. Both had taken cold on the steamer, and an abcess formed in the right ear of Colonel Edgerly, which was one of the immediate gerly, which was one of the immediate causes of death. Mr. Edgerly was born at Barnstead, N. H., Sept. 26, 1833. He was educated in the public schools, and entered the service of the Massachusetts Mutual as a solicitor when twenty-seven years old. After filling many important minor old. After filling many important minor positions he was elected a director of the company in 1882, second vice president in 1883, vice president in 1885 and president in 1886. While a resident of New Hampshire 1886. While a resident of New Hampshire Colonel Edgerly was a factor in politics and prominent as a Democratic leader. In 1882 he was the candidate of his party for 1882 he was the candidate of his party for Governor, and came within a few votes of election. He received his military title while a member of the Governor's staff. Colonel Edge ly was also president of the Hampden Loan and Trust Company, of Springfield, president of the Des Moines, Osceola & Kansas City railroad and a director of the Boston & Maine railroad. He was also president of the Nyasset Club, the leading social organization of Springfield. His wealth is estimated at \$600,000. His wife died last August. He is survived His wife died last August. He is survived by a daughter and son. The latter is the New York agent of the Massachusetts Muthal Life. Some years ago he married Rose Coghlan, the well-known actress, from om he was divorced.

FAITH IN THE PEOPLE

John Bach McMaster, in the Forum.

Popular Government Capable of Main-

taining a Sound Finance.

Under the baleful influence of such periods of distress as that through which we are now passing, men of sense and judgment lose faith in the success of democratic institutions and the wisdom of majority rule. It is easy enough, they say, for the great mass of our fellow-citizens to form a fairly correct judgment on a question of pure correct judgment on a question of pure politics. But when the question to be dealt with is so intricate and complex as to be beyond the comprehension of the great mass of men, is it safe to leave it to be decided by majority rule? In the light of our past history the answer is, Yes. Of all the people of the earth we are the most practical and the least theoretical. Experience, not theory, has ever been our guide. The very Constitution under which guide. The very Constitution under which we live is a signal illustration of this. It was quite as much a business as a political necessity, and bears all over it the marks of a bitter experience. The dreadful state of trade, foreign and interstate, the disorders of the currency, the lack of a uniform circulating medium, the hopelessness of trying to support a government which could not tax, these were the considerations which outweighed all others and moved our ancestors to frame and adopt the Constitution. Any student of politics could have told them, and many did, that it was idle to expect that thirteen petty republics to expect that thirteen petty republics could regulate a common foreign trade as successfully as one central government. But not till the experiment had been made

and failed were the people ready to bestow on Congress sole power to regulate trade with foreign countries, between the States and with the Indians. Any student of finance could have told them that thirteen kinds of paper money issued on no security and maintained by tender laws and force acts could never become the circulating medium of a great people. But not until they had tried it, not until they had brought themselves to the brink of industrial ruin by the experiment, were our anbrought themselves to the brink of industrial ruin by the experiment, were our ancestors willing to declare that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit or make anything but gold and sliver coin a tender in payment of debts. Both cases were extreme; yet they are striking illustrations of the fact that in this country all questions of great importance are finally settled not by Presidents, nor by Congreses, nor by the Legislatures of the States, but by the hard common sense of the people who in their own good time and way have heretofore settled all questions wisely. Let Her Alone.

"I ask for nothing now," says Phoebe Couzins, "except to be left in peace with my sorrow." The fellow who disturbs Phoebe deserves to be vigorously handled.

REGULAR ARMY PUT IN ITS PROPER LIGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Capt. King's Work in Bringing to Notice the Value of Our Army and Its Disciplined Courage.

Army and Navy Journal. No author whose writings are of sufficient interest to attract attention ever escapes criticism. Capt. Charles King, of the regular army, now General King, Adjutantgeneral of Wisconsin, is no exception to the rule. But whatever minor criticisms his excellent stories have provoked, these do not lessen the importance of the service he has rendered, and is still rendering, to the army by making it better known to civilians through the popularity of his works. Through them he conveys the knowledge of army life, an understanding of the army and army methods and an appreciation of army standards to housands of families who could be reached in no other way so effectively as by an appeal to their imagination and sentiment. He is an advocate for the service before the great court of public opinion, which he can reach when his comrades cannot. While they can only endure the sharp rebuffs of unkind suspicion and hostility, General King can show just how unjust these are and how large a claim the army makes to the generous appreciation of honorable and disinterested service. Into the story of the March number of Lippincott's Magazine by General King, entitled "The Tame Surrender," he weaves the story of the outbreak at Chicago last year as it appeared from the army point of view. One of his characters, a crusty veteran, Kenyon, says:

the army point of view. One of his characters, a crusty veteran, Kenyon, says:

There isn't a man in the whole regiment that wouldn't rather stand six months' Indian fighting than six hours mobbing in Chicago. It's my old home, so I've got a right to speak the truth about it. For years its newspapers, with one exception, have made it a point to sneer at, vilify and hold up to public execration the officers of the regular army. During the past four or five years the lampooning and lying have been redoubled and it is like heaping coals of fire on their heads that the very regiment they have abused the most was the most conspicuous in Chicago's defense. We had no picnics, but the Fifteenth simply had hell and repeat—the meanest, most trying, most perilous duty, from first to last. These fellows were scattered in little detachments all over Cook county, and faced fifty times their weight in toughs, and carried out their orders and stood all manner of foul abuse and never avenged it, when if any one of those young captains or lleutenants commanding detachments had lost his temper and let drive the lightning sleeping in those brown Springfields, there'd 'a' been a cleaning out of the rabble that would have thinned the ranks of one political party in our blessed country, at least. Oh, we're glad enough to get away and see the change of tone in the Chicago press: Ch, we're glad enough to get away and see the change of tone in the Chicago press; but it won't last.

"By heaven," said the editor of a great daily to old Kenyon at the close of the week. "I never dreamed of such superb discipline, and under such foul insult. I swear, I don't see how you fellows could stand it."

"Oh," said Kenyon, grimly, "it wasn't half as hard to bear as what your columns saying about us any time these In another place General King describes his here as devoting his energies to those nis hero as devoting his energies to those ceaseless, engrossing, yet somewhat harrowing duties that keep a man of mature years, capable of much better things, attending roll calls, drilling two sets of fours addressed by courtesy as "company," grilling on the rifle range and consuming hours of valuable time in work allotted in older services to sergeants.

THE SOLDIER AT HIS BEST. It is when he describes the appearance and talk of our soldiers in the streets of ness the following:

There, covering the space almost from curb to curb, a squadron of regular cavalry came sweeping down the avenue, the guidons fluttering over the uniforms of dusty blue, the drab campaign hats shading the stern, soldierly faces, the grim cartridge belts bulging with copper and lead, the ugly little brown barkers of carbines and revolvers peeping from their holsters. Troop after troop, they swung steadily by, the guns of a light battery following close at their heels. Even as they waited and a curious crowd began to gather, numbers of strike sympathizers among them, down the broad steps from the street above came the tramp, tramp of martial feet, and, in solid column of fours, in full, marching order, tramp, tramp of martial feet, and, in solid column of fours, in full marching order every man a walking argenal of ball cartridges, a battalion of infantry filed sturdily into the grimy train shed, formed line facing the murmuring crowd, and ther stood there in composed silence "at case."

One brief glance over the paper and the commander turned to his right. "Clear the station," was all he said. Major Cross touched his hat, an eager light shooting across his frank, soldierly face and strode quickly back to the line. A mere gesture uickly back to the line. A mere gestu rought the four company commanders to him. Not a dozen words were spoken but in an instant the swords of the officer leaped from their scabbards, and then obeying some low-toned commands, the right and left flank companies, simply lift right and left flank companies, simply lifting their rifle butts enough to clear the ground, changed front to right and left respectively, thus bringing them facing the outer end of the train sheds. About a dozen men, led by a sergeant, broke suddenly away from the eastward flank of each of the two companies thus moved, scattered away to the passenger cars, covering a hundred yards of their length in a dozen seconds. Then under the cars dove some of the lot, up the steps sprang others and away before them scattered the in-

MAGNIFICENT DISCIPLINE. They faced the throng, grimly peering from under their slouched hat brims, gripping with their brown, sinewy hands, the muzzles of the old trusty rifles, listening to the furious yells of "Down with the government!" "To hell with the United fathers would have stood such treason thirty years ago. Calm, grim and silent, strength, superb in their disdain of insult. their contempt of danger, their indifference to absolute outrage—for maddened men showered the ranks with mud and gravel, and foul-mouthed, slatternly women—vile, unclean, harpies of the slums—dipped their brooms in the reeking gutters and slashed their filth into the stern, soldierly faces-for hours, for days, they coolly held that misguided, drink-crazed, demagogue-ex-cited mob at bay, reopening rallways, pro-tecting trains, escorting federal officials, forcing passage after passage through the turbulent district, until the fury of the populace wore itself out against the rock of their iron discipline, and one after an miles of railway lines and cars had been wrecked and ruined, but otherwise the madbrained effort had utterly failed of its purpose, and for the third time had the regulars stood almost the sole bulwark between the great city and anarchy. True, the regiments of the National Guard were at last ordered into service, but not until after the oresence of the federal force had given assurance that, whether the State officials liked it or not, the general government would tolerate such insurrection no longer True, the State troops stood ready, eager to do their work, and some of them, at least, so capable, so drilled and disciplined, that, do their work, and some of them, at least, so capable, so drilled and disciplined, that, left to the orders of their own officers, they could and would have suppressed the riots. But there was the difference, even when called into action, the most reliable and experienced of the regimental commanders were practically deprived of their commands; their regiments were broken up into pigmy detachments and scattered hither and thither by companies and squads, covering sometimes a tract of suburbs fifteen miles long and half as wide, while the entire force was placed under the orders of a city official notoriously in sympathy with the initial strike and seeking the suffrages of the very class from which the mobs were drawn.

The extraordinary spectacle, was seen of a veteran colonel, with only half a company to guard the headquarters of the regiment in a remote and dangerous spot and absolutely forbidden to summon any of his own regiment to his defense in case of emergency, excapt upon the advice and consent of some official of the city police, Well was it for Chicago and the Nation that the President of the United States stood as unmoved by the puerlie protests of the demagogue in office as were his loyal soldiery by the fury of insuly abuse and violence heaped upon them by that mob of demagogue supporters.

Don't Be Too Aminble.

whose respective courages attach to other points, to other narrow provinces, he quite lords it. Thus one pale-faced little tailor can make nineteen out of every twenty of the strappingest fellows consent that they are admirably fitted in clothes that they know perfectly well both wrinkle and hump up. But set the sovereign tailor down in a court-room and a less aggressive man than he could not be found.

Through want of strength to front each other squarely we are sometimes led to grace our manners with amiability and consideration; and these, to be sure, are virtues in their way. But by the same want we have been led also into no end of cunning and dishonesty. Now, certainly, it were better to stiffen a little in neck and body than not stand stout on the legs. When a man's organism weakens to a point where you can scarcely distinguish between his bow and his wabble, it is high time for him to "brace up."

"PROVE ALL THINGS."

A lengthy editorial in last Saturday's News begins with these words: The criticisms to which the Rev. J. A. Milburn has been subjected by certain members of his flock because of his attendance upon the recent lecture of Mr. Ingersoll should not be allowed to pass without comment.

It is presumable that a good many intelligent people read the editorial "comment," and it would be interesting to know how it impressed the average serious thinker, more especially those who heard Mr. Ingersoll's lecture. The first half of the article deals more or less arrogantly with the question of a minister's duties and limitations in the premises, but it is passably fair and tolerant-for the News. But the latter half-the portion devoted to an estimate of Mr. Ingersoll's abilitles and to his relations to the public as a teacher and reformer, is an ebullition of bigotry and spite probably without a parallel in modern journalism; and "should not pass without comment." The editor, in summing up his remarks concerning the rights and privileges of clergyn.en, concludes that it was "not necessary or advisable for him (Dr. Milburn) to hear Mr. Ingersoll in order to know how to answer him." Leaving the minister to speak for himself-and he is amply qualified to do so-I shall quote some of the editor's reasons for thinking contempt by the preachers."

Mr. Ingersoll should be treated with silent "There is nothing," says the News, "in Ingersoll's blasphen-ous lectures calling for an answer. The lecture in question is many years old. . . . There is nothing new in it unless it be the jokes. * * At his best, Mr. Ingersoll is nothing more than a brilliant amateur in biblical criticism. His opinions on this subject are wholly without value. It is not possible that any serious-minded, scholarly man should be enlightened by anything that he might say upon the Bible, a book * * wholly above Mr. Ingersoll's line of vision. * * * And it is this mighty book over which he cracks his silly and vulgar jokes, and men go to hear him as they go to see the skirt dance. * * * We hope that he (Mr. Milburn) will not answer Ingersoli. We had begun to congratulate the clergy of Indianapolis upon their sense of proportion and of the fitness of things, and we do not wish to have to reverse our verdict. Really, no one takes the eloquent lecturer seriously, unless, indeed, it be the ministers who 'answer' him. What he says is not of a student nor a thinker. He is one of the unfortunate products of hyperorthodoxy, and as such he is to be pitied. In a sense Christianity is responsible for him, and Christian teachers can be engaged in a much better husiness than the of better much better business than that of baiting

poor Ingersoll."
Now, as one who does not agree with Mr.
Ingersoll's atheism, but who has always admired his wit and eloquence, his tenderness his logical and forceful way of putting things, his searching satire and his evident sincerity. I wish to protest against the unfair and dogmatic method of attack adopted by this editorial egotist, who has reserved to his personal organ the exclusive right to do that which he strongly disapproves in ministers—the right to criticise

It might be a sufficient answer to this la-bored effort of the News to belittle and minimize the abilities of the great agnostic to call attention to the fact that during the past few years such able and dignified gentlemen as Hon, Jeremiah Black, Hon Wm. E. Giadstone, Cardinal Manning and Rev. Henry M. Field have considered Mr. Ingersoll worthy of their steel, each of them, at different times, gravely debating with him the evidences of Christianity in the North American Review. And it is a circumstance that should blanch even the swart complexion of the News that, with the possible exception of Jeremiah Black, none these continues adopted the tactics of the News in their several estimates of Mr. In motives and powers. It will be rem that in Mr. Black's defense of Chris. against Mr. Ingersoll's imputations he vig-orously asserted the righteousness of human slavery, quoting from the Bible to sustain slavery, quoting from the Bible to sustain his argument. Still later Mr. Ingersoll was answered by such reputable clergymen as David Swing, Robert Collier, De Witt Talmage and a hundred others more or less prominent in the public estimation. Swing and Collier both distinctly recognized his great ability and even spoke of his mission—as an iconoclast—in terms of praise. Talmage abused him roundly, and in return was castigated unmercifully by his witty antagonist. At least one of these passages of tagonist. At least one of these passages of satire will bear reproduction. Mr. Talmage, in his attack on Ingersoll, went out of his way to abuse George Eliot for her alleged heresy. Ingersoll retorted by quoting the stinging related. stinging rebuke of Laertes, with a slight variation:

"I tell thee, churlish priest, A ministering angel shall this woman be When thou liest howling."

The day following Mr. Ingersoll's recent lecture the News contained but a single editorial comment. It ran thus:

"Most people, we imagine, would prefer to err with Paul and Augustine, with Luther, Paschal and John Knox, with Dante, Milton and Gladstone, rather than be right with Ingersoll."

Inis queer dedication can only be justified upon the assumption that "most people" are illiterate and unthinking mulletheads. It is a foolish and gratuitous iteration of the ecclesiastical "auto de fe" that sanctioned the burning of Bruno and Servetus and imprisoned Galileo. I will do "most people"—especially in Indianapolis—the justice to "imagine" just the contrary. I sincerely trust that the News is alone in its low estimate of the intelligence. trary. I sincerely trust that the News is alone in its low estimate of the intelligence and candor of its readers. Martin Luther and John Wesley both believed in witch-craft, taking their cue from the Mosaic command, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Mr. Ingersoll does not believe in witchcraft and "most people" agree with him in the opinion that the hundreds of thousands of women who were burned to death under that cruel edict were the innocent victims of superstition or wanton murder. Paul said, "Let your women keep silence in the churches; " and if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church." The Methodists, Quakers and other respectable sects of to-day agree with Mr. Ingersoll in ignering the narrow Pauline code with reference to the rights of noble and devout women. Leviticus, twenty-fifth chapter, reference to the rights of noble and devout women. Leviticus, twenty-fifth chapter, plainly teaches the right to enslave "the heathen round about you:" and Exodus, twenty-first chapter, gives a slaveholder the privilege of whipping his bond-servant to death without incurring punishment-providing the poor wretch "linger a day or two—for he is his money." that is, his property. But since the late slave-holders' rebellion in this country "most people" are in harmony with Ingersoll in regarding slavery as a relic of barbarism and the slave-whip as a symbol of torture and murder. A hundred more such instances of agreement between modern Christianity and agnosticism might be cited.

So, on the whole "it doth not appear" that Rev. Joseph Milburn would do himself any discredit or his congregation any harm by answering Ingersol!) As one of the Doctor's ardent admirers the writer would be much gratified to hear him do so, and ro

Doctor's ardent admirers the writer would be much gratified to hear him do so, and ro doubt his congregation would approve of the effort, with confidence as to the outcome. Meantime, it is more than likely that "most people" would cheerfully excuse the News from any further attempt at a task so distasteful to it and at the same time so undeniably arduous. J. C. O. Indianapolis, March 31.

WEATHER AFFECTS HEALTH. Factory Accidents Arc More Frequent in Bad Weather. Journal of Psychology.

J. S. Lemon notices the very great influence of weather on the health and temperament, and through them on the customs and habits of men of all ages. This is reflected in the salutations of all nations, in their religious ideas, particularly in their conceptions of the future life, and a thousand petty details of everyday existence.

EMINENT TESTIMONY

Regarding the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dr. Hartzman, who has made many tests of the new dyspepsia cure, is very enthusiastic in his praise of this excellent preparation. It is not a secret patent medicine, but is composed of pure pepsin, bismuth, fruit salts and vegetable essences, made into pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges and sold by druggists at 50 cents per package, under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Hartman states that Stuart's Dys-Dr. Hartman states that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia and weak stomachs, because they possess the peculiar power of digesting whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach. They do not act on the bowels like cathartics, but act entirely on the food, digesting it thoroughly and quickly, giving the stomach a chance to rest and recover its natural strength, which it invariably will do after a course of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. It your druggist hasn't them in stock ask him to order a small quantity from his wholesaler. Circulars and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart Company, Marshall,

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The stockholders of the Vernon Insur-ance and Trust Company, of Indiana, will meet at the office of the company, 83 and 85 East Market street, on Friday. April 12, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors and other important business. M. V. M'GILLIARD, President.

its effect on the nervous system is such that many persons can anticipate weather changes from their own feelings. Accidents in factories are said to be much more frequent in bad weather than in good, and physiological phenomena like knee-jerk seem to be dependent on it in some measure. Its effect on the appetite is well known, and tea-fasters, who have cultivated the sense of taste till it has become almost abnormal, say that in good weather this sense is more delicate than in bad weather. No systematic study of all these facts and relations has yet been made, but such a study would doubtless well repay the investigation.

THE MENNONITE CHURCH.

History of the Oldest Congregation in America, Now Disbanded.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The practical disbanding of the congregation of the Mennonite Church, of Germantown, brings to mind some historic facts relative to the oldest congregation in America of that peculiar sect of Christians known as the followers of Simon Menno.

The meeting house which for years has been the sanctuary of the congregation is a quaint old structure, severely plain, both inside and out, devoid of all churchly ornamentation, and stands on the ancient graveyard in which lie generations of former worshipers.

worshipers.

From this church sprang all others of the denomination in America. Descendants of founders are to be found in almost every State of the Union, many occupying high positions of honor and trust.

The first Mennonites came to Pennsylvania by invitation of William Penn, arriving at Germantown Oct. 6, 1683. Although the first settlers appeared to have been equally divided between Friends and Mennonites, they all seemed for a number of years to have worshiped together with one ceremony. When Wilhelm Rittinhuysen (William Rittenhouse) arrived in 1683, preaching services were instituted. About the beginning of 1700, however, there seems to have been a disposition on the part of the Mennonites to have their own meeting the Mennonites to have their own meeting house. The first practical movement in this direction was in 1702, when, on Feb. 100, Arnold Van Fossen delivered to Jan Neus, on behalf of the Mennonites, a deed for three square perches of land for a meeting house on the main street. The meeting house however was not creeted until 1708.

for three square perches of land for a meeting house on the main street. The meeting house, however, was not erected until 1798. It was constructed of logs and stood where the present meeting house stands. The deed for it was dated Sept. 6, 1714, and was given by Henry Sellers. William Rittenhouse was the first preacher and shortly afterward was made bishop, his ordination, according to Mr. Daniel Kolb Cassel, being performed by one of the members, on the authority of the ministers and deacons of the Altona congregation, none of whom cared to undertake the dangerous voyage to this country to perform it. Rittenhouse died the same year that the meeting house was built and it is believed that Klaus (Nicholal) Rittenhouse and Dirck Keyser succeeded him.

After the completion of the meeting house the congregation entered upon an era of activity and prosperity. Branch churches were organized in various parts of Pennsylvania and in less than twenty yeas churches were instituted at Skippack, Conestoga, Green Swamp, Manatawny and elsewhere, with fifteen ministers and exhorters.

and exhorters.

A school was also established in the earliest days of the primitive church and was held in the same rude building. It was presided over in later years by the quaint and plous poet-teacher, Christopher Dock, whose hymns are still sung by the Men-

whose hymns are still sung by the Mennonite congregations.

In 1727 the congregation employed the printing press to spread its doctrine. Its "Confession of Faith" was translated into English and printed at Philadelphia. During the years 1745-48 the Germantown congregation made arrangements with the Recluse Monks of Ephrata to do its printing, the first volume being entitled "Golden Apples in Silver Skins." The next work was the translation, from Dutch into German, of the Mennonites' great historical book and martyrology, "Der Blutige Schawplatz," which work was completed in 1748, and which is considered to be one of the largest books published in America, a follo of 1,512 pages, weighing about twenty-five pounds. Both books are now among the rarest and valuable of American prints. This was followed by several editions, on the Sauer press, of the hymnal, "Das Psalterspiel." The third edition bears the imprint 1764.

A few years prior to the outbreak of the

mprint 1764.

A few years prior to the outbreak of the revolutionary war the congregation had outgrown the log church, and arrangements were made to replace it with a more substantial structure. On Jan. 20, 1770, the subject was referred to a building committee, consisting of Jacob Keyser, sr., Nicholas Rittenhouse, Abraham Rittenhouse and Jacob Knorr. The new building was finished the same year at a cost of 1202 5 shillings, Pennsylvania currency. At that time the Mennonites in Pennsylvania numbered thirteen congregations, and had forty-two meeting houses, fifteen bishops and fifty-three preachers.

The meeting house at Germantown, when built, was much the same as it is now, except that a low stone wall separated the graveyard from the street, which has since been replaced by an iron fence. The interior of the house has been somewhat modernized, but still maintains its plain character and stands as a living monument to these again. ernized, but still maintains its plain character and stands as a living monument to those early German pioneers who came to America over two centuries ago to enjoy religious liberty, and who, by their thrift, honesty and picty, proved themselves worthy to be ranked among the most valuable pioneers of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia Times. One cooking school teacher says the making of bread develops, whitens and strengthens the hand, and that really there is no better manicure than kneading the cough.

We repair your watch and keep it in good order for one year for \$2. J. C. SIPE, 1812 North Meridian const.

